

Taxonomy of the New Clerid Genus *Bogcia* from Mexico¹

(Coleoptera)

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Examination of several collections of Mexican tilline Cleridae has indicated the presence of two, closely allied undescribed species belonging to a new genus. This genus represents another example of the considerable evolutionary development in the New World of a generic line heretofore containing *Onychotillus*, *Lecontella*, *Cymatoderoides*, *Araeodontia*, *Bostrichoclerus* and the very diverse *Cymatodera*. As part of a continuing study of *Cymatodera* and its allies, the new genus and species are here described and differentiated.

For allowing me the opportunity of studying specimens from collections in their care I am indebted to L. H. Herman, Jr., American Museum of Natural History; E. C. Becker, Canadian National Collection; J. A. Chemsak, University of California, Berkeley; and R. O. Schuster, University of California, Davis.

Bogcia, new genus

Tillini, moderate-sized, rather slender, subparallel. *Head* short; labrum transverse, front margin slightly emarginate at middle; maxillary palpus with last segment elongate, subflattened; labial palpus with last segment strongly securiform; eyes large, coarsely granulate, feebly notched behind base of antenna; antenna extending to about base of elytra, eleven segmented, segments 1-3 subcylindrical, segment 1 enlarged, slightly curved, segments 2 and 3 feebly expanded apically, segments 4-10 strongly serrate, each about as broad as long and with a well-defined sensory area along outer margin, segment 11 about twice as long as segment 10. *Pronotum* subcylindrical, without lateral margins, anterior transverse depression and subbasal tumescences faintly indicated; sides shallowly constricted in front of and behind middle. *Elytra* covering abdomen, each elytron with ten rows of rather small deep punctures which gradually become smaller behind middle; shallow median depression at front margin. *Legs* rather slender; tarsi with segments visible from above; segments 1-4 with distinct plantulae; pretarsal claws rather long, inner margin of each claw with a short, triangular basal tooth and an acuminate outer tooth that nearly reaches apex of claw, outer tooth of protarsus slender, in close approximation with claw, outer tooth of meso- and metatarsi slightly thicker than and separated from apical section of claw. *Abdomen* of male without modification of sternites 5 and 6.

Type of genus: *Bogcia disjuncta* Barr, n. sp.

In general appearance *Bogcia* resembles *Cymatodera*, and will run

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out to this genus in most keys, but it has several unique features that offer an easy means of recognition. First, antennal segments 4-10 (Fig. 1) are much more strongly serrate than those of *Cymatodera* and each has a conspicuous sensory area along the outer margin. Second, the tothing of the pretarsal claws is not uniform as with *Cymatodera*. The protarsus of *Bogcia* has the outer tooth in close approximation with the claw (Fig. 2), whereas the meso and metatarsi have the outer tooth and the claw distinctly separated (Fig. 3) and similar to that of *Cymatodera*.

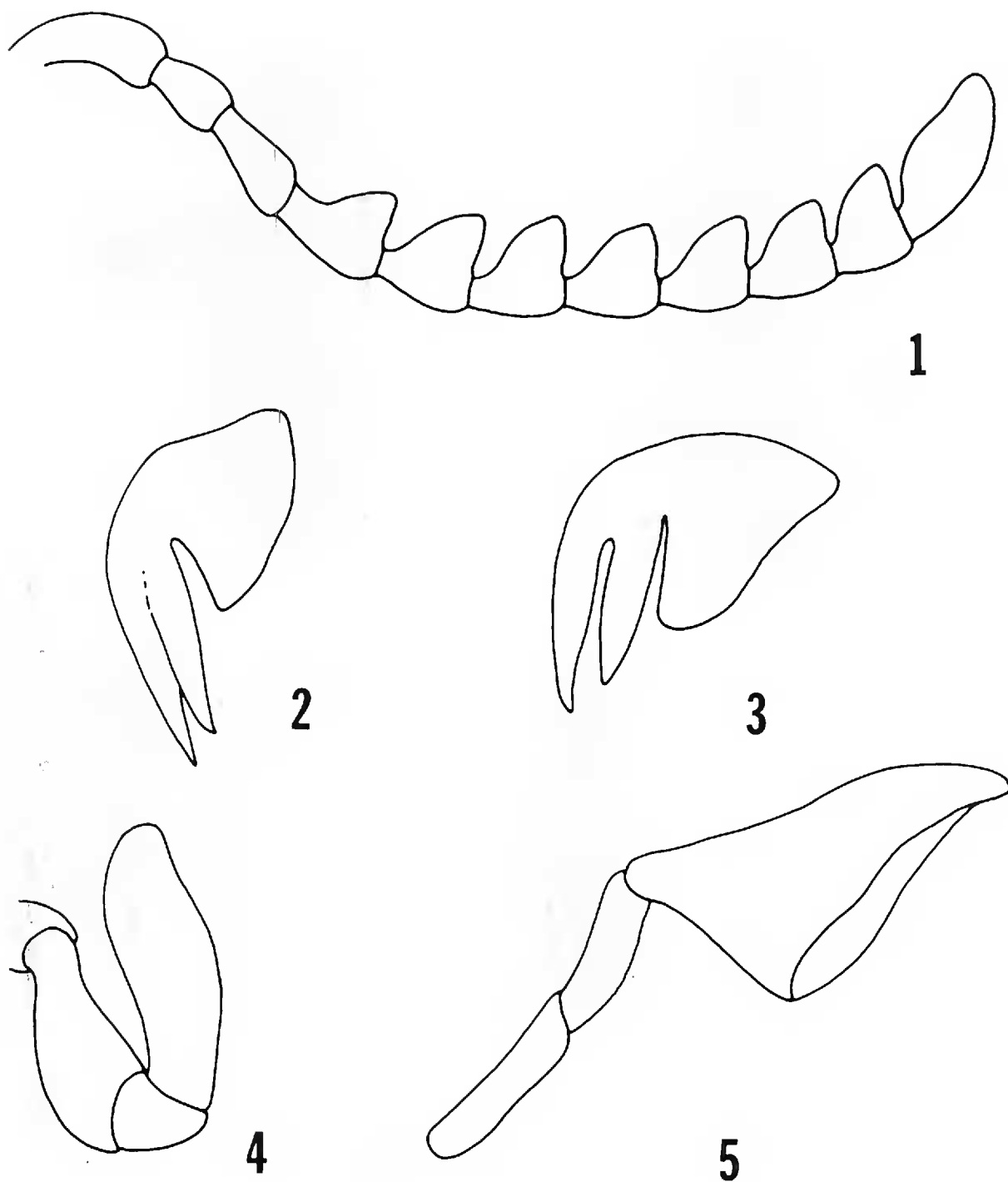
The generic name *Bogcia* is based on an arbitrary combination of letters. It is feminine in gender.

A Key to the Species of *Bogcia*

1. Body predominately light brown; elytra with base narrowly and irregularly dark brown or only with humeri darkened and with a broad, dark brown post median fascia extending obliquely from sides to suture; pronotum finely, transversely wrinkled and punctured; upper surface densely, conspicuously clothed with whitish hairs. *disjuncta*, Barr n. sp.
- Body predominately pale testaceous; elytra with a small brown to black humeral spot and with a pair of large, black discal spots behind middle; pronotum finely punctured; upper surface densely, inconspicuously clothed with tawny hairs. *oaxacae*, Barr n. sp.

***Bogcia disjuncta*, new species** (Figs. 1-6)

Male: medium-sized, light brown, head and pronotum darker, elytra narrowly dark brown across base and on humeri, each elytron with a broad, obliquely directed dark brown fascia extending from lateral margin to suture, margined in front by a narrow pale fascia. *Head* rather finely and sparsely punctured, sparsely clothed with short, semi-recumbent, fine whitish hairs; front feebly convex, distance between eyes 1.7 times greater than length of last antennal segment; antenna rather stout, ratio of lengths of segments one to eleven, 19:7:10:10:10:10:10:10:9:9:15, last segment irregularly elongate-oval, narrowly rounded at apex. *Pronotum* approximately one and one-half times longer than width across middle (83:56), width across front about equal to that across hind margin (53:51); surface rather finely, sparsely punctured and transversely wrinkled, rather densely clothed with short and long, suberect, anteriorly directed white hairs. *Scutellum* nearly circular; hind margin notched; surface with a few punctures, densely pubescent. *Elytra* densely clothed with short and long, suberect, posteriorly directed whitish hairs; greatest length about three times the width across humeri (244:84); sides gradually but slightly expanded to behind middle, then narrowing to broadly rounded apices. *Abdomen* very sparsely punctured, clothed with rather long, subrecumbent whitish hairs; sternite 1 membranous except at sides; sternites 2 and 3 moderately pubescent, hind margin narrowly membranous; sternite 4 densely pubescent, hind margin narrowly membranous; sternite 5 moderately pubescent, sides nearly straight, gradually narrowing, then broadly rounded with hind margin which is shallowly arcuately emarginate medially; sternite 6 small, triangular, appearing to be approximately one-third as broad as sternite 5, hind



Figs. 1-5. *Bogcia disjuncta*. Fig. 1, antenna; Fig. 2, claw of protarsus; Fig. 3, claw of mesotarsus; Fig. 4, maxillary palpus; Fig. 5, labial palpus.

margin shallowly notched at middle. Length: 8.6 mm.

Holotype male and one male and one female paratypes from 5 mi. north of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, VII-1-1965, J. A. and M. A. Chemsak and E. G. and J. N. Linsley; one male paratype from Mazatlan, Sinaloa, VII-22-1954, M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, Bradts; one male paratype from Santa Rosa, Lower California. Holotype in the California Academy of Sciences, paratypes in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, the University of California, Berkeley and W.F. Barr.

The female of *B. disjuncta* differs from the male by having the hind margin of the fifth abdominal sternite subtruncate and the hind margin of the sixth sternite nearly semicircularly rounded. Also, the ventral surface of the abdomen tends to be more uniformly

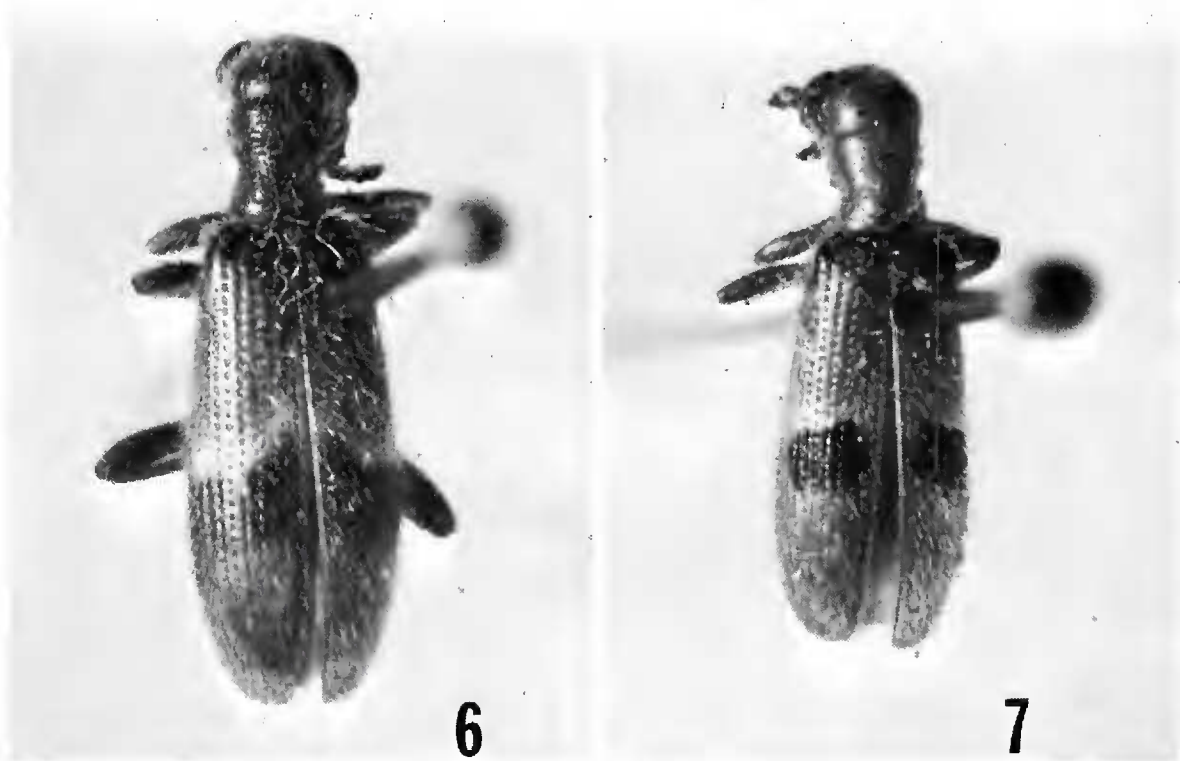


Fig. 6, *Bogcia disjuncta*, dorsal view of holotype. Fig. 7. *Bogcia oaxacae*, dorsal view of holotype.

pubescent in the female than the male.

This species shows more variation in coloration and markings than does its sister species *B. oaxacae*. The paratype from Mazatlan is nearly pale testaceous and along with two other paratypes lacks a darkened elytral base, but has the humeri brown or black. Also, the Mazatlan paratype has the post median elytral fascia narrowed and nearly black. In overall length the type series ranges from 7.5 to 9.3 mm.

The sixth abdominal segment of the holotype appears to be telescoped into the fifth segment. One of the male paratypes has the sixth segment extended and it is as described for the holotype except the base is as broad as the apex of the fifth segment.

***Bogcia oaxacae*, new species**
(Fig. 7)

Male: medium-sized, pale testaceous, each elytron with a small, elongate, black humeral marking which is bordered externally by an indistinct pale area and with a large, subquadrate, somewhat obliquely directed, black, post median discal marking which is bordered anteriorly by an indistinct pale fascia. *Head* finely, rather densely punctured, indistinctly clothed with short, subrecumbent, fine tawny hairs and one longer erect hair at upper margin of eyes; front feebly convex; eyes with distance between them across front 1.8 times greater than length of last antennal segment; antennae rather stout, ratio of lengths of segments one to 11, 15:7:9:9:8:8:7:7:7:7:14, last segment irregularly elongate-oval, narrowly rounded at apex. *Pronotum* approximately one and one half times longer than width across middle (76:50), slightly broader across front than across hind margin (53:45); surface finely and sparsely punctured, rather densely but inconspicuously

clothed with short, subrecumbent and long, suberect, anteriorly directed, fine tawny hairs. *Scutellum* nearly circular; hind margin notched; surface sparsely punctured and pubescent. *Elytra* densely but inconspicuously clothed with short and a few longer, suberect, posteriorly directed tawny hairs; greatest length about three times the width at humeri (213:73); sides subparallel, very slightly expanded behind middle; apices broadly rounded. *Abdomen* sparsely punctured, inconspicuously clothed with rather long, subrecumbent tawny hairs; sternite 1 membranous except at sides and anteriorly; sternite 2 with hind margin broadly membranous medially; sternites 3 and 4 with hind margins narrowly membranous; sternite 5 with sides nearly straight, gradually narrowing, then broadly rounded with hind margin which is shallowly arcuately emarginate medially; sternite 6 small subtriangular, at base approximately one-half as broad as sternite 5, hind margin broadly, shallowly emarginate. Length: 5.7 mm.

Holotype male and three female paratypes from 23 mi. south of Matias Romero, Oaxaca, IV-6-1962, F. D. Parker and L. A. Stange. Five male and seven female paratypes with same locality and collector labels, IV-22-1962 and VIII-14-1963. One male paratype from 19 mi. south of Matias Romero, Oaxaca, VI-24/25-1969, D. Bright and J. M. Campbell. Holotype deposited in the California Academy of Sciences. Paratypes in the collections of the University of California, Davis, the Canadian National Collection and W. F. Barr.

The female of *B. oaxacae* differs from the male by having the ventral surface of the abdomen more sparsely pubescent and the sides and hind margin of the sixth sternite broadly rounded.

Bogicia oaxacae is remarkably uniform in coloration and markings. Only the dark humeral spots show variation. On seven specimens of the type series the spots are black, on others they are brown and in three instances they are nearly gone. The type series ranges in overall length from 5.7 to 10.8 mm.

With all male specimens examined, the sixth abdominal segment appears to be slightly telescoped into the fifth segment.